

NO. 6848.—VOL. XLI.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860.

PRICE THREE PENCE

TRoughton and Sims' THEODORES.
PLAYELLE, BROTHERS, and CO., are
now residents of the surveying and engineering pro-
fession. They are now landowners on King Road, Theodo-
res, by the celebrated makers Troughton and Sims; also,
transit theodolites, levels, improved prismatic compasses,
also, invite an inspection of their new IMPROVED CIR-
CUMFERENTIAL, just received, ex Transatlantic.

The minor requisites for surveys, viz., drawing in-
struments, such as plan tables, levelling staffs, alidades,
and other tape measures, protractors, &c., they have
a large assortment of.

354, George-street,

NOVICE—Important to Parties Furnishing, Hotel
keepers, and others.

A. J. WOOLF begs to inform the public in general
that he has just received, ex Asia, a superior assortment of
ELECTRO-BATTERIES, and to mention that the depredation
of the times is determined to reduce the price of articles at
such prices as not to be equalled in the colonies.

Parlour candlesticks	2 s. 6 d.
Fine ditto	0 12 "
.....	0 8 "
.....	0 10 "

per pair

Liquor and pickle stands, with coloured cut bottles	1	0	0
Tea and coffee services, consisting of tea-pot, coffee-pot, sugar basin, and cream ewer	2	10	0 the set
Butter coolers, with coloured glass lids	0	3	6
Knife rests	0	2	6
Electro-plated teaspoons on white metal	0	12	6 per dozen
Electro-plated dessert spoons and forks	1	5	0
Electro-plated teaspoons and forks	1	10	0
Nickel silver or British plated spoons	0	15	0
Nickel silver or British plated forks	0	15	0
Ditto as dessert spoons and forks	0	15	0
Ditto as table ditto	1	0	0
An allowance of 5 per cent. allowed on all purchases of £5 and upwards.				

Note the address—A. L. WOOLFE (Late D. Mitchell)

SECURITY AGAINST FIRE AND THIEVES.—These reliable fireproof safes are made of heavy iron plates, and others are made of steel, and are fitted with the latest improvements in locking mechanism. Several of TANN'S PATENT SAFES, of London, England.
These indispensable requisites are constructed in the most perfect manner, the doors holding three massive bolts in front and three behind, and being made with plates of laminated steel, are impervious to any fire. Each safe is secured with Tann's Patent Reliance Lock, warranted powder proof and unpickable. Their extraordinary strength has been proved by the most severe tests by the test in the Sydney Botanic Gardens, and verified by the highest authorities. Prices, according to size, from £12 to £129. BRUSH & MAC DONNELL.

THEY THAME and PAGES BEST PLANTATION COFFEE. None better can be had.

THEY THAME and PAGES SUGARS. Equal to any sold in the city.

THEY THAME and PAGES, for all General Groceries. Every article sold of the best quality, at the lowest figures.

OBERVE THE ADDRESS!—The Globe Tea Warehouse, 476 George-street, opposite the Marketa, and lately occupied by W. Allen and Co.

CONFECTIONARY.—Merchants, Storekeepers, and others can be supplied with every description of confectionary, of the finest quality, in any quantity, on the shortest notice, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned
Coffee, plantation, Java; chicory (Barry's)
Pepper (black), outland, Jordan almonds
Soda, soda ash, castile soap, nutmegs
Arrowroot (W. I.), liquor, nutmegs
Caltheus pavement, Swank's nails, patent boots
Cord tire (splendid sample), rosin
Sisal, gums, Hume's Oil, Collins, Java's DH
Patent compasses, tinfall paper, sundries
Murphy's plumes (agent for the maker).
JAMES DEAN, 12, Macquarie-place.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Sugar, hi-carbonate, Denoon and Co.'s
Starch, patent rice, Hume's
Woolbearing, 27-inch hemp
Hops, bismuth, Hessian fabric
Clocks, eight-day hall, striking
Sundries, and all the goods from all

gany, and walnut wood cases
Birch's paperhangings—assorted.
ANDERSON, RICHARDSON & CO., Queen's-place.
TO STUTTLECKE and STONEKREWEKs,—for sale
signed have constantly on hand—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbaggins, all widths
Bagg, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Shoebatlers, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Savary, rib, tow, flax, and tobacco
Mole tracers, Scotch twill shirt's
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MCGEE and CO. 175, Pitt-street.
CASH PURCHASES of Provisions, Wines, and spirits,
send your orders to W. DOUGLASS, 851, George-
street, Haymarket.
CWELSH SCOTCH OATMEAL, just landed, &c.

FAMILY MESS POIRK, a very superior sample, in 100-lb. barrels. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, a few cases of superior eating APPLE BROWN and HILL, Graine Wharf.

NEW ZEALAND POTATOES FOR SALE, in lots to suit purchasers. BROWN and HILL, Graine Wharf.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO. have constantly on SALE, at their New Stores, 273, George-street, opposite Hunter-street,

Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woolen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Small wares

- Blankets
- Flannels
- Straw hats and bonnets
- Boots and shoes
- Earthenware
- Brassware
- Saddlery
- Ironmongery
- Cutlery
- Perfumery
- Oilmen's stores
- Wines
- Spirits
- Ale and porter
- Soap
- Salt
- Coffee
- Sugar

Manilla ditto.				
FOK	SALE,	EX	LATE	ARRIVAL
	Brandy, dark, in wood			
	Ditto, pale, in cases			
	Genova, key brand			
	Whisky, finest Campbelltown, in hogheads and quarter-casks			
	Old town various brands, in wood and bottle			
	Sherry, in hogheads and quarter-casks, various qualities			
	Port, ditto ditto, ditto			
	Sparkling hock, moselle, and burundy			
	Oatmeal, finest Scotch, fresh landed			
	Pickles, various brands, ditto			
	Bottled fruits, ditto, ditto			
	Jams and jellies, ditto, ditto			
	Ling fish, fresh landed, in 1-cwt. tin-lined cases			
	Herrings, in half-brands and firkins			
	Ditto, in cases			

Hicon, Redgate's and Coey's, ditto
 Sago, in 1-cwt. cases
 Arrowroot, in tins
 Macaroni
 Vermicelli.
**MACINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquay
 place.**
FOR SALE, or Alike, from Calcutta—
 Finest Patna table rice
 Ceylon sugar, No. 1
 Oats, gram, and split peas, Ailsa,
 Calcutta lines, assorted sizes
 Ditto mats and matting.
**MACINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquay
 place.**
ENGINEERS' STORES FOR SALE—
 Axes, rivets

Vulcanized india-rubber, in sheets, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546,

http://www.fox.com/p/le/news/page14

gent discharge of the duties of a commercial or professional life, or fit them for a more advanced course of academic instruction in the halls of the university." This was perfectly unobjectionable; but the report went on to state: "Whilst, therefore, it is the duty of the State to afford every facility for obtaining the advantages of the school, all capable of appreciating its teaching, it would not be advisable to lower the fees at the risk of impairing the standard of education." He had never

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smoothness and exquisite smoothness of the surface, so that there is the perfect absence of any detail, the lifelessly realising all the beauties of the original sculptures, and rendering them, as seen under the glass shades which accompany them, the most elegant drawing-room ornaments. The composition which is the basis of the assembly, however, consists of clay, wood, and potash, and the least body of wax, and the statuesque presence, is produced by the agglutination caused by the action of the intense heat to which the mass is exposed. The figures are cast in plaster of Paris, each part (of which there are sometimes four or five) is cured in the sun, and then, separately, and requiring the greatest nicety and judgment, make a perfect union of the different members. The processes of repairing and fitting together the parts is rendered the more difficult in consequence of the brittleness of the substance, and the extreme smoothness of many of the designs ; but the alabaster purity and apparent wax-like softness of the material, together with the exactness with which the most delicate proportions of the beautiful figures are preserved, render the work of the sculptor, in this respect, to a great variety of objects of daily use, such as pitchers, tea-sets, vases, and other articles which admit of a display of taste in their ornamentation.

PADDOCKTON MUNICIPALITY.—A numerous attendance of meeting of the electors of the municipality of Paddockton, held at the residence of Mr. H. H. Hoile yesterday evening. Mr. Nicholson said he had convened the meeting for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the return of gentlemen to represent the electors of Rushcutter's Bay, as there was a strong feeling in the minds of the gentlemen present that they were interested in other parts of the municipality. Mr. McLean was moved into the chair. Mr. Underwood then addressed the meeting at some length, and, in doing so, maintained that the associations which had been circulated through the municipality, in the effect that the electors of Paddockton

tion had confessed to return nine men residing in that neighbourhood, was false. He wished to see the whole of the municipality elected, and he should, for himself, if elected, be sure to oppose all proposals for special allowances, and would endeavour to keep down taxation, as much as possible. Mr. Blumer addressed the meeting, and expressed himself similarly to what he had said at previous meetings, recently reported. He said that the electors should pledge themselves to support the two candidates for Kinschester, Mr. McLean, as one of the candidates referred to, intimated his intention of withdrawing from the contest, as in the event of his election he should be obliged to spend time to do other than to be a councillor. Mr. Reddy, the other candidate referred to, then addressed the meeting. He expressed himself in favour of laying on both water and gas in the neighbourhood, and, if his actions in this respect were not pleasing to the electors, he would, on being requested, resign. Messrs. Underwood and Blumer expressed themselves to the same effect. Mr. Blumer moved "That Mr. John Reddy is a fit and proper person to represent the electors of Kinschester, and to be elected councillor of Paddington; and we pledge ourselves to do our utmost to secure his return." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Martin, put from the chair, and carried unanimously. Some questions respecting the election were then put, and answered by Mr. Reddy by different electors, and elicited satisfactory replies. Mr. Callaghan, having briefly addressed the meeting, he usual compliment to the chairman was accorded, and the assemblage dispersed.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—May 18.
Indiano, ship, 828 tons, Captain Kilday, from Launceston 11th inst. Passengers: Mr. J. H. Flower, Sydney, and Co. agents.

DEPARTURE.—May 18.
Lion, for Stewart's Island, for Port Macquarie.

CLEARANCE.—May 18.
Lion, for Stewart's Island, for Port Macquarie.

COASTERS INWARDS.—May 18.
Tasmania, from Hobart, with 100 tons coal; 100 tons flour; 100 tons sugar; 100 tons tea; 100 tons coffee; 100 tons rice; 100 tons oil; 100 tons butter; 100 tons cheese; 100 tons fruit; 100 tons vegetables; 100 tons other goods.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—May 18.
Tasmania, for Hobart, with 100 tons coal; 100 tons flour; 100 tons sugar; 100 tons tea; 100 tons coffee; 100 tons rice; 100 tons oil; 100 tons butter; 100 tons cheese; 100 tons fruit; 100 tons vegetables; 100 tons other goods.

IMPORTS.—May 18.
Indiano, from Launceston, 100 tons coal; 100 tons flour; 100 tons sugar; 100 tons tea; 100 tons coffee; 100 tons rice; 100 tons oil; 100 tons butter; 100 tons cheese; 100 tons fruit; 100 tons vegetables; 100 tons other goods.

EXPORTS.—May 18.
Lion, for Stewart's Island, 100 tons coal; 100 tons flour; 100 tons sugar; 100 tons tea; 100 tons coffee; 100 tons rice; 100 tons oil; 100 tons butter; 100 tons cheese; 100 tons fruit; 100 tons vegetables; 100 tons other goods.

GENERAL MAIL.
Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—
For Adelaide, on Monday, at 6 p.m.; and by the John Omerod, on Monday, at 6 p.m.
For Melbourne, on Monday, at 6 p.m.; and by the John Omerod, on Monday, at 6 p.m.
For Sydney, on Monday, at 6 p.m.; and by the John Omerod, on Monday, at 6 p.m.

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to afford redress. The assistance of Government ought not to be asked.

Mr. BLAKE was opposed to the motion. These tenants had no legal claim.

Mr. KEMP said it was clear enough that if any legal claim existed, the persons aggrieved need not apply to the Legislature. It was that which constituted their case.

Mr. GOSNOLD contended that these people were not entitled to a bill of compensation.

Mr. ANGLIM said if redress were afforded to these persons because their leases were bad, then the Government must go on and assist all who held under bad titles. He should oppose the motion.

Mr. HAY thought many of these poor people had severely suffered, and were entitled to consideration.

After a few words from Mr. FAUCETT in opposition, Mr. HODGSON withdrew the motion.

Mr. WINDEY moved the adoption of the report of the committee on the Sydney Grammar School. In seeking this enquiry his objects were to make the school more effective educationally and of more extensive usefulness. The Grammar School was founded as a superior educational institution, in consequence of a petition to the Legislature in 1854. The committee in their enquiry had considered whether the fees could be lowered with advantage to the public, but the evidence showed that they could not be reduced, without endangering the efficiency of the institution and inflicting injustice on the better class of private schools. As the next best step of extending its benefits to the children of poorer parents it was proposed to create a number of free exhibitions, which should be open to all boys of merit. The number of boys in the school had averaged 200, and more could not be received with due regard to health and discipline; and the committee had come to the conclusion to recommend the enlargement of the building. It was admitted that the higher class of schools in England had chiefly flourished through their beneficent endowments, and he trusted the House would adopt the report, though it involved an increased expenditure.

Mr. HAY seconded the motion.

Dr. LUCAS was a member of the Legislature when the Grammar School was founded, and he believed the feeling of the House was in favour of combining better educational provision for the humbler classes with the advantages of a model school. He thought a grand mistake had been committed in the management of this school by an attempt to reproduce here the princely foundations of the mother country; and he had come to the conclusion that it had failed in realising the expectations of the Legislature.

Mr. FORSTER said the general complaint was that the fees were too high. The report did nothing to meet this complaint, and the reasoning by which the present rates were supported afforded a ludicrous example of what was called begging the question. He should vote against the report.

Mr. FAUCETT did not agree with all the reasoning in the report, but thought there was so much good in the recommendations that he should vote for it.

Mr. DICKSON, must, though reluctantly, vote against the motion. The High School of Maidland was established about the same year as the Sydney Grammar School; it had not cost more than £5000, and could accommodate 120 boys. The fees were much lower, and its working was as satisfactory. A boy from that school had taken equal rank at the University with a boy from the Grammar School.

Mr. ANGLIM intended to vote against the motion. The report bore the evidence of having been hastily framed, and he thought the mover could not expect it to be carried. If further grants were given by Government, he thought they should be extended to the country districts.

Mr. PARKES supported the motion.

Mr. LUCAS could not vote for the motion, because the report recommended the continuance of the present fees.

Mr. BUCHANAN hoped the motion would be withdrawn. From his knowledge of the Grammar School, he could not support the recommendations of the report.

Mr. HAY supported the motion. The proper course to take was to maintain this school as a means of educating the superior children of all classes, so that the real talents of the poorest children might be made available for the highest services. The recommendations of the report were eminently practical for the attainment of these objects.

Mr. WINDEY replied, and the motion was negatived by 14 to 10.

The other business on the paper was postponed, and the House adjourned at 2 o'clock till 3 o'clock on Tuesday.

ONE of the great evils which attend large aggregations of people is, that there is a constant tendency to form distinct and permanently degraded classes. These have their origin often in remote antiquity. From generation to generation, a succession of abject, miserable, often felonious, beings inhabit the same districts and create in them a sort of Alsatia, where vice revels upon its own ground, and where a certain degree of regulated impunity is enjoyed in that large margin which separates wickedness from legally defined crime. These classes are constantly recruited by arrivals from country districts, of those who have lost themselves in the midst of a dense population. There are others who drop down suddenly from occupations which cannot be pursued except in the possession of the full strength of the faculties, and who thus become as helpless as childhood in their hopeless struggle with the more robust and energetic world.

We regret to know that a small section of this city is but a type of these larger masses found in the great cities of Europe. To a considerable extent they are but migrations from the old horde of wretchedness, ignorance, and imbecility. The question is whether it be possible to root them out and transplant them into a better soil; whether we can apply such remedies to existing social evils as at least to render less flagrant and more circumscribed their sphere of action; whether it be possible to step in their downward progress many of our fellow creatures who, if pointed to a better path, and assisted by gentle counsels, would be enabled to emerge from the first waves of that tide of woe in which such multitudes are irretrievably lost.

There are remedies now applicable and within the power of the Legislature. It is quite proper that there should be some interference for sanitary purposes in the regulation of buildings. There are places in this city which are not fit for human habitation, and it is weakness in the law as well as ignorance in the people that permits them to exist. They yield often an enormous rental by successive sublettings. They are the refuge of multitudes who huddle together in bad air as well as miserable associations. It is time that they were swept away. It would be far better that the people should return to the Arab condition and dwell in tents, where they would have fresh air, and dwell beside clear fountains, than that they should preserve the sties which have been described by some of the witnesses in the recent investigation. The law might demolish these. It might likewise give society power to take charge of those who unhappy children who wander upon the streets without parental control, and who spend their time alternately on "the rocks" and in the cells of prisons. Where parental obligations are entirely neglected, and where, from ignorance or incapacity, there is no hope of their being performed, it would be far cheaper to arrest these miserable victims, and put them under control, so that they should be taught how to get their bread honestly. At least, we should rescue them from the certain immolation which awaits them.

It would be possible greatly to facilitate the settlement of the people by the organizations not directly assisted by the Government, but facilitated by the land law. We have already frequently directed public attention to plans for the settlement in districts of persons who are willing to enter upon the cares and pleasures of country life. Why should it be impossible in this country more than in America for the people to establish themselves without delay on a soil far more clear, and not less fertile—with a climate far more favourable to the first steps of civilization, and where labour is soon crowned with rude abundance. We have no doubt that co-operative industry, without destroying its independence or without anything like communism—would soon make openings for all those who have sinews and a will to use them with vigour. It is childish to talk of this country being overpopulated, where capital is so abundant, and where the field to apply it is absolutely boundless. There must be a stoppage somewhere, and that stoppage must be removed, whether it arise from the stiffness of the machinery of Government or the want of intelligent enterprise among the inhabitants.

While we observe and lament the existence of distress in this country, it is ridiculous to compare it with that which exists in many parts of Great Britain. The enormous masses of human beings collected in the lower neighbourhoods of London, not by scores and thousands, but by tens and hundreds of thousands, and who subsist in the most casual and wretched manner, present a social state to which we can only faintly compare our own, in its worst form. This is sufficiently proved by the publications of those different societies which have ventured upon these wastes of poverty and sorrow. In the United Kingdom such men as Lord SHAFTESBURY, who have devoted themselves to the amelioration of the condition of the poor, have established numerous agencies to ascertain their condition, and to bring to bear upon individuals, and through them upon the mass, the means of relief.

It is easy for those who never spend a sixpence or a penny on a thought for the advantage of their fellow-mortals to sneer at the mistakes of men like these. They are, notwithstanding, spreading over the mass of humanity, in its most degraded state, an influence which will multiply itself, and finally redemptive from worse than Egyptian bondage the wretched beings to whom social liberty in name has brought none of its legitimate results.

A most interesting and impressive book has been recently published, under the name of "The Missing Link." It records the steps which have brought into action a new principle to reach the homes of the London poor—this is the employment of women, generally of humble rank, who are acquainted with domestic industry—who are enabled to cut out clothing and teach sewing—who are up in the science of ventilation—who are furnished with cheap methods of cooking, and who go from house to house. Besides exercising the duties of moral missionaries, they endeavour to rescue the poor from their inexpressible misery and suffering, resulting from ignorance of natural laws.

We shall in a subsequent article direct more particularly attention to this new idea—new at least in its present form. There have been even systems of visitation to improve the condition of the mechanic and labourer, in their more remote state; but the means of going down to the very depths, and bringing there into action the softening influence of female instruction, and female example are, we fear, too much a novelty among Protestant nations, where poor laws—magnificent as a provision for the ordinary parish poor—have not unfrequently deadened private charity.

The success with which the first efforts have been followed is an encouragement to imitate this plan in all large cities. When the people are induced to purchase beds, sheeting, decent clothing, saucers, and various other small articles of household comfort, they have made at least the first step towards deliverance. It is a lesson left us by the DIVINE REDEEMER that the poor we shall have always with us. There will be those who, from infirmity, from mental weakness, from sudden misfortune, or from other causes, are plunged into inevitable poverty. How ample would be the means of society had it only to deal with these! But that depression and misery which result from the loss of the place in the same category. We see every day men emerge from deep distress, and by energy, industry, and economy, become affluent and influential. There is no reason why any should despair of comparative comfort in a country where industry has so ample a field, and where it is followed, although perhaps with some delay, yet certainly by competence.

We have no sympathy with quack methods of dealing with the wants of the people. The functions of Government are not to provide employment at high wages, or to interfere with the ordinary course of business; but this is no reason why we should sit down with folded arms and leave social evils to grow upon us when perhaps a little application may enable us to root them out.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on Monday for the purpose of urging on the Government the importance of securing a good road to the diggings by next spring. From enquiries which we have made of persons well acquainted with the line of road we do not imagine that there will be any great difficulty or unreasonable expense. From Kiandra to Russell's the road is indeed in a boggy condition, but there is abundance of timber and a corduroy road, such as is common in America, would make this portion good. As much as £20 per ton has been paid for the conveyance of goods during the last six weeks from Russell's to Kiandra. A distance of twelve miles. The population of the diggings would be much larger now had these roads existed, because provisions would then have been reasonable. Flour was bought wholesale at £95 per ton, and sold at 1s. per lb.—a small profit. The storekeepers who received it announced the sale by bell, and in the course of a few hours the entire stock was carried away. Were provisions, however, reasonable, and these enormous losses by conveyance reduced, the diggers might manage to scramble through the winter—as many even now are determined to do.

The examination of the ground about Kiandra has shown that gold can be obtained in payable quantities. There is the "Nine Mile Rush," and a spot about five miles from the township, from which gold has been brought. We have

seen also gold picked out of the rock from about six feet below the surface. There are works now in progress to open a quartz reef, and of which sanguine expectations are entertained. In short, we have no doubt that Kiandra and the country surrounding will at least for some time to come absorb a very considerable population. There can be no question that across this bog a road should be early provided. From RUSSELL'S to Cooma, a distance of forty miles, there are few boggy places, but upon the whole we understand that travelling is moderately easy. From Cooma to Queenbeyan there are several rivers—one broad and rapid—which it is necessary to cross. Here some provision should be made by punts or other means to facilitate the transit, and prevent the tremendous delay and difficulty, as well as the risk, which attends the present method. We see no reason why there should not be a charge for crossing bridges so erected if their cost be considerable, especially as the saving to the mercantile interest will be so large.

It was stated, in the presence of our informant and other persons, by a Mr. KENNEDY who keeps a public-house about ninety-five miles on this side Kiandra, that he was acquainted with a road which would be the saving of a very great distance. It is certain that travellers in coming from the diggings often take a most circuitous path, and that they are not unfrequently "after some hours' journey, farther, as the crow flies, from their destination than when they set out. It is not at all improbable, that there may be some means of escaping these circles; and if Mr. KENNEDY be acquainted with such a line of road, it would be worth his while, and that of the Government, to determine the point at once.

At present there are no Melbourne storekeepers at the diggings. We have many advantages which it is within our power to expand, and which may enable us to secure a fair share of the opportunity so unexpectedly opened before us.

There is, however, no time to be lost. Labour now may be obtained in any quantity, especially on that line of road. It is the duty of the people of this city, as being at the seat of Government, and having so large an interest in the issue, to strengthen the hands of the Ministry if they are disposed to act with vigour, and to push them over, if they are resolved to stand in the way.

It is a common saying that in countries where nature does the most, man often does the least. The facilities he finds ready made to his hand, so far from stimulating him to additional exertion to make the most of such advantages, have a superstitious effect of damping his energy, and rendering him indolent. It is in countries where nature has done comparatively little that the race has been developed which have taken high rank for patient industry, for frugality, for ingenuity, and for perseverance. Necessity has been a stern schoolmaster, but an excellent one. Those who have been most straitened have attained, through the powers that have thereby been called forth, to the greatest luxury. Where nature's bounty has been greatest, the condition of the inhabitant is still the most primitive.

So of occupations, where the profit is large and easily obtained there is wasteful and negligent management. As gains diminish, caution is called forth to neutralise the diminution, and then come the small economies, the judicious arrangements, and the methodicalness of labour, which, while they test, well repay the skill of superior superintendence. This is strikingly the case with the occupation of gold-mining. It remains a rude occupation because it has been so easily entered upon and so profitable. Had there been no rich diggings at all, and had the gold, though widely diffused, been so thinly scattered as to require every where care and economy in its extraction, the art of gold mining would have been in a very different condition from what it is. We should not have raised so much gold, but we should not have wasted so much money. The extraordinarily rich deposits which have been opened up, which have been accessible to the rude implements and the plainest tool, have effectively kept this branch of industry in its most primitive form. And to this day, after nine years' experience, the opening out of a new gold-field is almost precisely the same sort of operation that it was when the rush to the Turon sent Sydney mad. Our special correspondent, who has now been from north to south over all the gold-fields of the colony, has everywhere bewailed the great waste of labour which is but too visible. The ground is honeycombed with shafts, many of which have cost hundreds of pounds, and when one or two would have answered all purposes quite as effectively. If diggers who now find themselves with empty pockets could only have all they have wasted in competition with other claim-holders, and all they might have gained by judicious co-operation. They would be able to retire and live comfortably on their fortunes. But regrets for the past are useless; the money has been hopelessly wasted.

No other sort of mining could stand this racket. Our export of coals is increasing yearly, and is a profitable occupation to all concerned; but if shafts were sunk in illigible claims, and the aid of machinery ignored, what chance would there be of profit for any one? Copper-mining, lead-mining, even silver-mining, will not pay except under careful and economical management. But, because gold is so valuable, gold-mining has in these colonies become synonymous with gold digging. The latter phrase is still truly descriptive of the art. And the only hope for improvement in this respect lies in the steady exhaustion of the richer gold deposits. This improvement has been gradually taking place in Victoria, though still very slowly, and it is checked by every fresh rush to a new diggings, which throws labour back to its primitive forms, and tends to keep in abeyance the adoption of improved processes, and more systematic arrangement.

Yet it is not very complimentary to ourselves to be obliged to recognise the fact that nothing but absolute necessity can force us into the adoption of economical industry in a pursuit which is the mainstay of our prosperity. We boast of our enlightenment, of the energy and enterprise of our race, of the march of science, and of our political freedom, and yet we continue to throw away annually a sum of money which it would be quite possible to save, and the saving of which would add to the wealth and attractions of the colony. Voluntarily we will not retrieve this error, or diminish this extravagance. If it is tin, or iron, or coal, or copper that the mountains and valleys teem with, we can pick the one without being guilty of any scandalous waste; but gold turns our heads.

Russia makes her scanty gold mines pay, but there the management is in despotic hands, and the toilers are prisoners and slaves. Ought it to be that despotism should contrast favourably with freedom in economic pursuits?

Must the latter confess itself beaten in the competition? Must we admit that men, free to shape their own industry and act on their own judgment, show to a disadvantage compared with compulsory labour under the guidance of a military overseer? Cannot free citizens in Australia equal the result of exiles in Siberia?

Why should we waste, simply because we can afford to waste? Why not have saved the difference, and been so much the richer for it? What the degree of waste has been it is impossible accurately to calculate, but it must have been something enormous. The gold export from Australia has been worth about a hundred millions sterling. Suppose that the process of mining had been systematically conducted from the first. It is certainly no exaggeration to say that the whole amount might have been raised by one-tenth of the labour, and therefore at one-tenth of the cost which has been actually expended. So that, so far as the gross result is concerned, the labours of nine-tenths of those who have wrought have been as completely thrown away as if they had been digging holes on the beach below high water mark.

Has there been any compensating advantage to the diggers themselves from this system? It will be difficult to find it. There has been no equal diffusion of gains, no preservation of them from the grasp of the capitalist, no permanent improvement, physical, moral, or financial, in the condition of the miners as a class. Some few lucky individuals have retired with their gains and carefully invested them. But the general characteristic of the overworked gold-fields, as they diminish in productiveness, is described by those who visit them and report as exhibiting a growing poverty and discontent. This is not a result to be proud of after nearly ten years of unequalled gold production.

If it were possible to represent the whole of our gold-digging operations from the commencement, in the form of the balance-sheet of a joint stock company, showing the total cost of production, including all the losses of unsuccessful diggers, and comparing that with the gross produce, the net profit would show an astonishingly small figure as compared with the popular notion of the gains of this sort of industry, and with the real magnitude of the value of this produce. And the striking anomaly in this case is not that the profits have been comparatively so small, because in Australia the process of gold extraction is necessarily difficult and costly—not because the precious metal lies deeply hidden and elaborately concealed, but because it has lain comparatively near the surface, and been so easily accessible!

We never considered Mr. ROBERTSON a fair debater, but his attempt to cast a reproach upon a former Government, and the member for the Williams, on account of his supposed connection with the formation of the tariff, shows great ignorance of the British practice. When he described a communication between the Government and a private merchant as an atrocious thing, he meant, of course, that advantages would be given to the merchant to make money by the knowledge of what was about to happen. We do not understand that any Government, seeking information, or advice, would afford any such information; nor are we aware that it was ever suspected that any use had been made of the momentary confidence, or that it was possible to do so.

The practice at home may be inferred from the

Pitt

D W. DOLMAN, bookseller and stationer, 134, Pitt-st.

Zealand Potatoes, in quantities to suit purchaser
Apply to THOMAS CROFT and SON.

situation is perhaps the healthiest and most cheerful in
Sydney, and commands uninterrupted and extensive view
of Botany Bay, Randwick, &c.

They are also considered by other competent judges to be the two best bulls shipped out of England for years. See Coate's Herd Book vol. 13, pages 149 and 277.

Men's margato and carpet slipper
Gent's black bazil slippers
Ladies' roseton, carpet, and margato slippers,
Terms at sale.



On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock,
surprise Effects of a Gentleman leaving the Colony,
namely,
A quantity of Useful articles of Household Fur-
niture
Two Incubators, for hatching eggs
100 Australian Birds, in cages
First-class double-barrel gun
Wardrobe
Chest of Drawers
Chevion
Bookcase
First-class Youth's Pony; Saddle, Bridle, and
silver-mounted Whip
Brussels Carpeting, Barstells Beard
Old Violin, Books, and

R. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction at his Rooms, No. 7, Wynyard-street, **FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock**, the above effects of a gentleman leaving the colony.
Terms, cash.

On **SATURDAY, 19th May, at 11 o'clock** precisely.

To Connoisseurs of Fancy Poultry, &c.

- Aylesbury Ducks
- Emden Geese
- Spanish and Dorking Fowls
- Spangly Java Bantams
- Pigeons, Rabbits, &c.
- 2 Terrier Dogs.

R. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from A. T. Holroyd, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, **FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock** precisely.

Colonel Bloomfield has a large lot of Spanish larks, also imported birds. Also a few pairs of white Aylesbury ducks and golden geese, &c.

Terms, cash.

First-class investment.

THE COLONEL BLOOMFIELD AND WATERLOO INN, Old South Head road, opposite the Military Barracks.

W. BOWDEN begs to inform capitalists and others that he has received an allotment from the proprietor of the above property, to sell by public auction, on the New Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 7th of June next, at 10 o'clock precisely, the Colonel Bloomfield and Waterloo Inn, and the furniture and fixtures in the corner, and the interest in the deed as—“All that piece or parcel of land being portion of allotment number twelve of the Library property, in the parish of Alexandria, County of Cumberland, in the colony of New South Wales, commencing at the angle formed by the Old South Head road with the Glebe-road,

which reads from the old South Road toward the north, "the residence of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Read, which said land is bounded on the south by the old South Road, being a line bearing east and north, on the north by the West boundary of the said Mrs. Read, being a line bearing north and west, on the east by the West boundary of Timothy Lane's allotment, 24 feet, on the south the south boundary of Mary Chipman's allotment, 9 feet 6 inches, and on the west by a line bearing north and east, 24 feet along the line of the said THE INN, which is unquestionably the best and most conveniently-situated on the road, is substantially built of wood and is under good repair. The building is finished in every respect, comprising all ten apartments, a splendid hall or lodge room, well ventilated, with a fire of light, and sufficiently spacious to suit fifty persons. The interior floor and ceiling are of the most magnificent scenery of Darlington, Darling Point, the splendid bay of Port Jackson. On the ground in front of the residence there is a large lawn, a flower garden, and a fine view of the harbor, the city, the ocean, present bear engine, spirit fountain, and

having views leading to the cellar, which is one of the best in the colony.

The tap is so managed as to be perfectly distinct from the parours, and is not the slightest annoyance to priets persons. Two comfortable parours. The lifth is managed to serve for the use of the same on the same day. The out buildings comprise a two-stalled stable, and lions other out-offices.

Water running with pure water.

Adjoining the inn, and forming the junction of the sumner and South Head Roads, is a valuable site, now used as a garden, and on which a house might be erected with a shop front, in a first-rate situation, for a grocery establishment or butcher's shop. The growing probability of this part of the suburbs demands the attention of the capitalist who is in search of promising profitable investments.

In the Vice Admiralty Court, New South Wales.

IN RE BARQUE WILLIAM WATSON.

● **W. BOWDEN** is instructed by the
● Marshall of the Vice Admiralty Court, to sell
● furniture, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street,
● THIS DAY, 7th June, at 11 o'clock,
● the first and only lot to be offered, is
● the British barque **WILLIAM WATSON**, built at the
● Clyde in 1845, of 480 tons register, and 730 tons
● displacement, now in the hands of the Admiralty,
● possession will be given of her. She is copper
● fastened, and was metalled with Muntz metal
● some two years since. She is in excellent order,
● overhauled and is now in excellent order and fit
● to sail to any port. Her inventory is very extensive,
● comprising among other things two full sets of
● furniture, nearly new, and a very nearly com-
● plete. She has three good boats and splendid
● ground tackle and gear. She recently belonged
● to private property, and was sold to the Admiralty
● emigrants to New Zealand in her last passage from

England. The chief officer is in charge of the troops, and will allow all persons to inspect her who may wish to do so.

Terms at sale.

Unexceptionable Securities for the outlay of Capital,
Elegant Sanatorium Residence
Five Varied Cottages and
Ferry Building Allotments, Surry Hills.

N. W. BOWDEN has been favoured with instructions from the proprietor (who is about leaving the colony) to sell by public auction, at the end of Sale Rooms, on **THURSDAY, the 7th June, at 11 o'clock,**

the aforementioned truly valuable properties, situated at—

Lot 1.—Somerset House (49 feet to Pottery-street, and 100 feet to the sea), being an elegantly furnished residence, admirably built of brick on a stone foundation, containing six

rooms, with pantry, collar, detached kitchen, wood shed, stable, coach house, and lay outh. The garden is large, and some choice fruit trees. There is a supply of pure water in the dist. reservoir. The whole securely fenced in and thorough repair. The property will be sold at a low price, and will attract the attention of parties in search of a choice and convenient family residence within a few minutes' walk of the city, and would be readily sold for cash. The whole or a portion of the farmstead may be taken at a valuation.

The situation and premises are very suitable for use as being near the road on the Randwick Road to Marston city, and the first on approaching from the country villas and residences in this direction. The regular traffic is good, and the road has been widened for the last 12 months, and the number of pleasure-carriages and re-pass daily is very great, but in holidays is still astonishing.

Qualifying Affidavit.—*Adjoining the above,*

having a frontage to Botany-street of 31 feet by a depth of 95 feet 6 inches, more or less.

No. 3.—The adjoining allotment is similar to No. 2.

No. 4.—Is a two-roomed verandah Cottage, with detached kitchen, yard, &c., &c., situated in the rear of No. 3.

No. 5.—Is a two-roomed verandah Cottage adjoining, and in every respect similar to No. 4.

No. 6.—The Auctioneer has much pleasure in offering and commending to the public notice the above lots, of such value as the above, families as regards habitation, sanitation, and domestic comfort; therefore it is to be expected that the bidders will not be slow to accept of these lots, and others who are not desirous to acquire their notice, or particularly as the property is determined to sell, on account of his only departure from the colony.

Plans of the properties can be seen, and cards to view same obtainable, at the Rooms of the auctioneer.

Yours at sale.

THE CROWN and ANCHOR INN, NEW TOWN, on the main road, is a substantial building with a porch, on the main road to Kingston, Enmore, and Cook's River, immediately surrounded by numerous houses, erected on the High-Lanero Estate.

W. BOWDEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Office, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of next month, at 11 o'clock, all that land and all that valuable property, known as the CROWN and ANCHOR INN, situated in the busiest and most populous part of the city, immediately adjacent to the residence of Mr. AIDLE, having a great number of houses in the rear, and now doing a first-class trade. The house is built of brick, the roof is tiled, and the garden, on a slight declivity, contains seven rooms, with coach-houses, stables, and the usual out-offices. The yard is extensive, surrounded by a high wall, and is well watered.

frontage to the Newcomb Road is 37 feet; 9 inches by a depth of 108 feet on one side, and 95 feet on the other, affording sufficient room for the enlargement of the present building, or the addition of a large shop for any other business. In front of the building is a balcony, commanding very pleasing views. The whole premises are of a substantial character and worthy the notice of all parties interested in good permanent properties for occupation or investment. The proprietor is about to leave for England, which is the only reason for parting with the property.

Plan on view.
Terms at sale.

ary of Austr

Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 2
June, at 11 o'clock.
The above celebrated first-class cattle property,
particulars of which will appear in an early ad-
vertisement.

Terms at sale.

PORT MACQUARIE—The **Barneswood Estate**, containing 2477 acres on **Piper's Creek**; also, two ha-
cro allotments in the town, lots 9 and 10 of s-
tion 14, T. 4, R. 14.
Plans are in preparation, and full particulars will
be given in a future advertisement.

the neighbouring lands of late years in small farms, thus showing that A VERY LARGE PROFIT MIGHT BE MADE by the resale of this property under subdivision. There can be no doubt also that as the railway extends to the interior, really good lands along or in the vicinity of the line will attain to a very high value.

* * * Full particulars at the Rooms.

<http://nla>.

and the said debt; and also all his right and interest in and to the said lease, occupation, goodwill, fixtures, tools and trade, household furniture, and all other the stock-in-trade of a candel-bur, or, subject to a claim for rent of two pounds ten shillings, unless this writ be previously satisfied.

